The Concert Season which has just commenced promises to be one of extraordinary variety and brillianey. The additional incilities afforded by Steinway & Sons capacious and beautiful Hall have given new life to concert givers, and the expirants in that direction are more numerous than in any season within our recollection. The regular established concerts will all be given at Steinway's New Hall. The leading musical society of America, the New-York Phisharmonict Society, will give its entire series there, and will produce all the sterling novelties that the European repertoire affords. Also Theodore Thomas's Symphony Soires, which in their third season will contest with the old society for the palm of orchestral excellence. If vigor and entergrise can win the race they well not be wanting.

lonce. If vigor and entergise can not be wanting.

In to be wanting.

The hour of opening the Steinway Concert Hall, is accorded, we understand, to the Batenau Concert Trange, corded, we understand, to the Batenau Concert Transpe, coupeny will firm a strong and brilliant attraction.

This company will firm a strong and brilliant attraction, and of the most popular conhroughout the other members using signar principles, and principles of the formal principles of the formal principles of the leading men of the day, Carl Resa, violuist; and Mr. T. B. Mills, solo plantst. The first series of constant Mr. T. B. Mills, solo plantst.

New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. Bateman has, however, other musical enterprises in progress for the amissement of our cliners. In addition to the Parepa Cencerts, he proposes to give two or times popular concerts each week here and in Brooklyn, at which opportunities will be afforded for the display of the rising talent of America, in every department of the musical art.

A series of escret concerts will also be inaugurated by Mossrs. Bateman & Harrison, while Mr. Harrison will continue his Sunday evening secret concerts at Irving Hall, which have proved successful beyond the expectations of the projector. Mr. Theodore Thomas will give a concert once a week at Steinways kiall, the series to be called Ther day Evening Popular Concerts, when his farmous bard will perform, in addition to well known and talented artists.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES.

The first event of importance to the racing frater sity is the inauguration of the Fall season, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th insta., at Secaucus Course. From the great scocess which has attended all previous meetings this year, a similar result may safely be predicted on this occasion. Horses have been concentrating at this point for months oach, and there are few States which have not representative animals, all in the finest condition, and fit—as the expression goos—"to run for a map's life," Arrangements have been made by the Association with the Eric Railroad Company to run extra trains, for the special accommodation of predestrians, from the Pavonia Forry, so that those who cannot spare an entire day can visit the scene of operations and see some of the events by feaving town in the afternoon.

Since the last assembly here many improvements have been made, not only in the track, but also in the grounds, plasing this-course on an equal facting, for beauty and finish, with any similar institution in the land.

The programme will open on the first day with a hurdle race, for which there are four entries, and on the 2d day with a steeple chase, in which there are no less than fire contest ants—Zig-Zag, Nannie Craddock and Gen, Williams being among the number. Such a chance as this to see beld, clever and skulfful horsemanship should not be lost, as the embryo equestrian will perceive more on such an accusion to give him a knowledge of the science than months under the tuition of a riding master might furnish.

From the beauty of the scenery, shortness of the Journey and facilities of texarel, it is safe to predict a very large attendance of the wealth, beauty and fashion of our metropolis at the Hoboken Fall meeting.

CITY FENIANISM.

Mr. Stephens, C. O. I. R., arrived late last evening from Cincinnati, and was received by Cois. Kelly, Burke and Condon. He reports very satisfactorily as to the situation of Fenian affairs at the West. Roberts-Sweeney Fenianism, be days, has almost completely died out, and the great majority of Irishmen look for Irish independence by a fight on Irish

of frishmen look for Irish independence by a fight on Irish soil this year.

A meeting (of a private character), was held last evening at Newark at which Capts. Condon and Col. Burke spoke. The policy of Stephens was indureed.

To-day some definite arrangement will probably be made with regard to the Fair, as to when it will be held, and what form it will take. Some are in favor of a lettery, while others fear that some objection might be raised to such a procedure. A Fair at this juncture would undoubtedly take well and be successful in a pecuniary point of view. Many hink that, Mr. Stephens will deche in favor of the original intention to had a Fair, which is sure to command the support of every friend of Ireland. Mr. Murphy will be here to-day, and will probably be prepared with a statement with regard to Fenianism din Canada, and the feeling provalant in the Provinces.

THE RAILROAD FARE QUESTION.

the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: While the outrageous conduct of an Eighth-ave, sar conductor in actually attempting to deprive of life and limb Sig: While the outrageous conduct of an Eighth-ave, sar conductor in actually attempting to deprive of life and limb shree unfortunate gentlemen, who had sufficient occraze to demand their simple right is yet fresh in the public mind, will you permit me to offer a few sugestions with a view to adding in the repression of railroad monopoly insulence and frand.

Not a day passes without the story of the gentlemen above referred to being repeated in some form or otset, and in almost stery instance we find the conduct of the company, through its agents, scattaned by some of the passengers. "Oh, one will say," it had worth while to make such a fass about a cout"—and this reasoning will induce him both to subsuit to the extertion bimself and moreover to endeavor to persuade his neighbors to do so, or perhaps some conferrably altasted gentlemen will take part with the conductor and emourage him in the flow of insolence and Bullingagete eloquence with which nature seems to have ecolowed the class so liberally.

But do such passengers ever reflect upon the amount of injury they are doing those who are unformately unable to bear it? Do they ever reflect that the seven-eighths of a cant of which a poor sewing girl is defrauded every time six is forced to ride to and from the scene of her daily toil amounts to several dollars has a year—collars have entered and sorely needed to be only breaked to the necessities of the laboring man whom every hight they see, worm weary and laded, ride perhaps mile every hight they see, worm weary and laded, ride perhaps under the property has a first and the results of the laboring man whom every hight they see, worm weary and laded, ride perhaps under the property here fed, and will not decountly keep dail I is it out worth while the the see their money. We all know that they cannot buy bread for themselves and their families 4 Be; our comfortable gentlemen will say, "they can go to the depot and buy tickets, and so are their money." We all know that they cannot. A girl earning from Si to

et a day and a family, even if he could spare the time to go to the depot.

Onductors are, notwithstanding the brazen armor which surrounds them, indusposed by public opinion, and we nover get any a case where a passenger, ensatined by his fellow-sufferers, did not carry his point in refusing to submit to their exiortion; and even the policomen, with their terrible clubs, are not so rendy to selze suffering humanity by the coliar and hurl is into the street at the bidding of their friends the conclustors, when they find a united disspersed of or opposition to their course. It is true the Superintendent has ordered them not to gee to assengers who club together and refuse to pay more than their just dues (the Court of Appeals has authoritatively dealed their right to interfere on any each cons.

ston); but a breach of the peace is easily effected, and the conductor is sure to stand blameless in the eyes of our binemated guardians. Why should the public pay the taxes imposed ou money-coining monopoles? Let the neople maintain each other in defines of their rights, and the Shylocks in control will seen find a method for doing something like justice.

Now-York, Sept. 5, 1-66.

X.

WORK. DISCOURSE OF THE REV. O. B. PROTHINGHAM - THIRD

UNITARIAN CHUCH. The following is a brief synopeis of the sermon de livered by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, paster of the Third Unitarian Church of this city, on Sunday morning, 9th inst.,

"In sit work the work of him that sont me while it is day. The hight comes wherein he man can work."

My last word to you was Rest. I dwelt on the great cry for Rest that went up from all creation; of the large provision for it limt God has under; of the taistake we committed in violating the laws of rest as we so continually do; of the way in which we should try to obtain test in our Summer-time, and of the bearing it would bring to us. The Summer is added, and now, my word to you is Work. Work and rest ellernale like day and night. Work prepares for rest, und rest prepares for work again. But rest is the end of all—the last state and the highest. Hencen is a state of recreation, and not if inbor—a state in which activity is not toil. Work is a great wors in the likible, even is the old hible; for, from end to only, it is an express book, written for men whose life must be one of labor—writen to canobe that life. "In the sweat of thy face shall thou cat bread," was the first Divine allusion to labor, and not prede that life. In the sweat of the first parameters of the first parameters and in the read, which has a curse, or, at least, so understood; for the Bitle is an Exstern book, written by and among people of the Esst who do not love work, and never can. Toeir climate encourages in tolence. Their simple wouts, and the ease with which they a resupplied, make no demand upon them for toil. Besides, their work is done in the redest manner, with coarse tools round implements, and meachinery that deserves the name. It was the some hand wark, field work too-ally my hard, but harder to the East than elsewhere, own't to understand why those people and linear linear linear than the way for us to understand why those people. content once a week at Steinersys hall the series to be added Ther any Evening Founds (Chonorth, when he had been a series of the added Ther any Evening Founds (Chonorth, when he had been a series of the most natt will purious, in addition, to well known and the series of the serie

may of the sex have already done it. Let must ryto get out of it himself as fast as he can, by making the elements labor for him.

Head-work is higher than hand-work, and in bead-work there are degrees, orders of thinking, levels of speculation, ranks of knowledge. The observer is behind the reasoner, and he is behind the seer. The notice man who seems to work the bardest who does the most. You can be ar the emitt's harmon rail ever the village; two feet from the shaft, ryou cannot hear the pistor-rod of the Groat Eastern's onglines. No one is the word or this day how the seemed his life. The man who seems to work with his hast is to file the money of the highest work and no curse on his toil, but entless thessing is on it and in it. There is a diverge to the work with the heart of the most one of the highest work and not be put region of quiet and praces. Every life may be desirable to the beautiful way; may be relieved of its monotony; may be dismined and refined. There is not one of us whose toil does not take one directly in the seemed his special way in the work of the objects it serves, and the relations it special ways while the seat of the bousemaid in her sphere; the fagging mall carrier who by his land refulling the control of the door of the work of door, the mechanic, training the elements to merchiness; the teacher emanoipating mind from its bondiver, the most cannot be resources of distant lands—are dignifying the elements to merchiness; the teacher emanoipating mind from its bondiver, the merchanic, the resource of distant lands—are dignifying the elements to merchiness; the teacher emanoipating mind from its bondiver, the merchanic, the resource of distant lands—are dignifying the elements to merchiness; the teacher emanoipating mind from its bondiver, the merchanic, the resource of distant lands—are dignifying the elements to merchiness; the teacher emanoipating the elements to merchine the property when was a summer of the earth. It is a practical enforcer of the decrease the control of the co

is leave the foundery; it rolled itself upon the cylinders on the Great Eastern, and uncoiled itself among the leviathans of the great deep; it enriches hundreds who toiled not upon its folds, but they, the makers of this wondrons belt, respine reward but the miserable pay for their daily labor at the forge and the anvil. They do not look upon the work as one which affects the world. They cannot see that their reward is a part of that of which the world receives the whole, not in gold, but in peace, good-will, and fraternal feeling.

No genius makes compensation for ignobleness of aim or littleness of spirit. He who aimses his talent to mystify or mislead the world at once steps down from among the truer workers, and takes his place among the dicheres and delivers. This is betther sacrod nor dispinied. There is a curse upon this labor worse than fatigue or hunger:

"Who rules a State not for Goff laws."

Who rules a State not for Gof's laws Maxos that and the action vile."

"Who rules a State not for Gor's laws
Marcs that and the action sile."

When a statesman whose name has been a synonym for farreaching wisdom, breed sympathy with the wrongs and rights
of mankind, advanced insight into the cause of social progreis, and high courage in advocating the principles of equal
justice for men and women of every race and condition, allows himself to fall under narrowing and bell'thing influences,
and leads himself to the advocacy of doctrines inconsistent
with those that have given him form and honor among his
cotemporaries, the charm of genius departs from his labor,
his power is a source of weakness, his talent is a misfortone,
his influence is a thing to be deplored, and men say: "Alas'
the day laborer ought to be happier than he!"
When n man, whom the people have set in a high place and
furnished with immeasurable opportunities for good—an great
as are possessed by any individual of the human race—a man
who has been set in the very forement rank of the world's
workers, in the highest region of design and operation, use all
this power and opportunity of work for power than partisan
purposes; goes down into the aronn and challenges his solitical
oppoments to a wrestling march; bandless bully and bravacio
with the mob, outdoing the rabbie in cant and slang—drags
strey him in tunnituous procession the crowd of men who have
been doing their utmost to overturn the State, and denotines
the purset men of the nation as "whelps of shi," he tenches us,
along with a host of other lessons, this lesson beside—that no
more has dignity or sacredones, or is counted a work among
men, that is not done with pure intention and broad humans
purpose.

Society about us needs our heads more than our hands, but

Society about us needs our heads more than our hands, but Society about as needs our seass more taken our fainds, but it needs our hearts most, and, if passible, our principles most of all. The artisans are innumerable—the artists are few. The work we have to do is not secondary or incidental. We are called to be ministers, priests and prophets. Human nature is of divine origin, of exalted destiny, of unlimited capacity for expansion, duty is an eternal obligation. God has given us tools and the privilege of illumination. Be it ours to show our sense of the value of His gifts by the sincerity of our services!

CIVIL COURTS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-SEPT. 6. Before Judge DALY.
THE REALTH LAW-THE LAW DECLARED CONSTITU-TIONAL—THE BUTCHERS ROUTED, STEERS, SHEEP AND SWINE—A GENERAL REVIEW OF LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT OF HEALTH.

Charles Cooper, et al., agt. Jackson Schultz, et al. It is hardly necessary to state, the case being so recent that this is the case in which the butchers complaing that the that this is the case in which the bright were unconstitutional and ordinances of the Board of Health were unconstitutional and beyond their powers, sought to restants them from enforcing the rules relative to driving and slaughtering cattle in this city. The arguments of the commel for the butchers and the

city. The arguments of the counsel for the butchers and the city, which were made by lawyers of the highest reputation, covered the whole ground and were fully reported in the columns of this paper at the time.

Judge Daly has now delivered a most clabers opinion, discussing the powers conferred on Health Boards and health regulations, almost to Magna Charta in English law, and to the early Dutch settlements in Mannahatta, and bringing their history down to the present day. In it he reviews nach objection taken to the law, and his decision is in favor of its waldlity. He treats almost with contempt the argument that the power of the Board to remove a building that its problem is against the boil of rights, besing his decision on the common law right of any one to summarily remove nulsances, and showing historically that since 1801 a similar power has been vested in health officers. He cites the case in 18 Wend. 292, to show that the Board of Health was the tribunal to decide what is a nulsance only to be removed on carrierari x3 Wend. 377, and decides that the set in question is more careful than the common law of the rights of the citizen. In the asme, way he disposes of the argument based on the phrase. By due process of law, and "by the law of the land," by showing from precedent that it only means depriving a person of the rights of person or property without a regular trial. That the arrest provided for in the act is but the ordinary preliminary arrest for a mischemenor and in violation of the law. He says that the objection that forbidding the butchous to drive eatile through the streets except at certain hours is a deprivation of their property is one scarcely calling for a serious reply. It simply regulates the use of it.

nances is not in conflict with the Constitution, and that the conferring of legislative powers by the Legislature on interformation of terridden, and shows that it has been interformentered on Boards of Health and other bodies during more than 10° years.

comferred on Boards of Health and other bodies during more than fifty years.

The objection to the Board on the ground of its local nature is overrolled by Judge Daly in accordance with the principle laid down in the Metropolitan Police Act. The objection that judicial powers are conferred on the Board in held to have no application, since the Legislature in not prohibited from creating new courts—145 N. Y.] He therefore holds the Act complication and valid.

This discussion of the constitutionality of the Act occupies about one half of the opinion. The rest of the opinion is occupied with the special relations of it to this case, and he holds that the ordinance relative to the driving of cattle at certain hours and in certain numbers, and with other restrictions, is within the spoop and object of the Act; that such regulations have been made before by the officers exercising the same powers as the Board of Health, that it has been glown that the driving of cattle is dangerous to hir, notwithstanding that abutchers have not known of any accident arising from it, and the ordinance is within the powers conferred on the Foard.

He holds the regulation of requiring butchers to take out a perant more doubtful, but after a careful review of the power exercised by the city from the earliest periods of a similar olieracter, decides that so far as this power relates, to the power exercised by the city from the earliest periods of a similar olieracter, decides that so far as this power relates, to the power exercised by the city from the earliest powers are confirred. He expresses, however, great doubt on this point, and holds that it is not essential to him to pass on it as the proper remely of the butchers, if wronzed is by antion and not by injunction. He holds that the act confers on the Board of Health powers to act to such an extent as they may provide for the greater protection and security of health and life, and if they should think it necessary for that purpose to remove the singular-house, any court would and

The judge finally deries the injunction.

DECISIONS.

Cooper agt, Jackson S. Schultz et al. composing the Reard of Health.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted. In re. Nauman upon habeas corous.—Motion that child be committed to the charge of the latter deuted.

Various plaintiffs agt, Jackson S. Schultz et al.—Memorandum as to form of orner.

Gibson agt, Stewart.—Motion granted with costs.

Van Loon agt, Brooks et al.—Defendant Jacot discharged on stipulating not to sue. No costs. The rest of the motion denied.

Henderson agt, Ottignen.—Motion denied.

Henderson agt. Ottignon. - Motion denied, without costs,

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS SEPT. 10.—Before Justice SufficienCASD.

THE POLICE PORCE OF RICHMOND—THE SUPERVISORS OF RICHMOND COUNTY REFUSE TO SUPPORT THEIR

OF RIGHMOND COUNTY REFUSE TO SUPPORT THEIR POLICE.

The People ex ral. John G. Bargan, Treasurer, &c., agt. The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County.

The relator, who is the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Pelice Board, applies to the Court to compel the Supervisors of Richmond County to issue their bonds and raise and pay over \$34,691 25 for the pay of a captain, sergeant and 25 patrolmen, as well as some other items of general expenses, &c., under the act of last April. It was argued, on behalf of the defendants, that the action was argued, on behalf of the defendants, that the action was argued, which this sum was fixed were improperly drawn in at least two items. Far-

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TRUM-SEPT. 10.

Frederick D. Schiking agt. Heury Will.-Motion ranted.

Benjamin Gitsky agt. Francis Prenck.—Motion granted;
Benjamin Gitsky agt. Francis Prenck.—Motion granted;
Banages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

James M. Miller agt. Edward D. James, —Motion granted

n terms. Louisa Rokerbater agt. John Kammerer.—Petition dis harged. Francis George agt. Geo. W. Archer. - Motion granted and Francis George agt. Geo. W. Archer, -- Motion granted and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c. Jacob Heck agt. Chas. Schoiman. -- Motion granted; dam-ages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury, Arabells Newton agt. Alphones Brett, -- Default opened on payment of \$7 costs.

wich st. He received it safety at that place, but afterward
had it stolen, and was told by a resident in the house that
Penny had taken it away. When the latter was arrested he
recognized one of his coats, which was tound on him. A shirt
which the defendant had on in Court Robe said also belonged
to him. His further testimony amounted to mething, although
he was recalled to the stand several times and created a great
deal of discussion about his name. It was disputed whother
Rose or Autoine was his patronymic. In his testimony he
gave his name as Autoine Rose, and in the indictment appers
wrote it quite the contrary, having the first last, and vice
versa. Through the exertions of Mr. Krazinski, the linguist,
it was finally shown that Rose, in writing, put his baptismal
name last, and the Court accordingly settled the objection of
the defendant's counsel by holding that the papers in the case
were valid.

John Menke was brought up to state his knowledge about the
theft. He said he lived at No. 419 dreenwich st., and saw the
trunk taken down stairs by Penny and Angust Hoff, one of
his neighbors; if was remarked by complainant's wice at the
time that they must be cheating that "greenborn," meaning
Rose, her supposition being caused by the general practice of
robbing emigrants at boarding houses, Menke was told by
Hoff's wife that site savod money to pay her rent, and on
his questioning her where it came from she massered that
she had sold some things to Penny, this agreed with the
statement made by Penny before the police magnizata, that he
had bongth the things offHoff. After the testimony had been
taken the plea of guility was put in by Penny, and he was then
remanded till Friday.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE.
Otto Rici and Frederick Dastetherse were placed at the bar,
claringed with robbery in the first degree. Both were Ivetons, and the complainant there was a Celtic, named Roger
Golbride. He exhibited six or seven sears around his head
and face, which he said were done by the two defendants on

Counsel-Did you not sleep in the saloen with your wise and child?

Compainant—Niver, Sir. I slept at No. 16 Doverst., in my own room.

At this point "Niver, Sir." thought it necessary to explain matters to the Jury, in his own way, to repel the insimuations on the character for sobriety, but was slienced for being out of order, and kept the stand very pettishly, not having had his

on his character for sobriety, but was steneed for being out of order, and kept the stand very pettishly, not having and his say.

The policeman was recalled and testified that he found the clothes and money of Golbride in a room in the house of Distelhorse. He was directed where to obtain them by one of the arrested parties.

The defense then claimed to prove by other witnesses that the complainant went on the evening of the alleged robbery and saxanit to the place in Water-st and hired a room, for which he paid 750, and went to bed with his wife and child; that he was intoxicated and raised a disturbance with his family, which Distelhorse went to stop, leaving the bedshide of his wife who was in confinement; that the bartender, Rici, also went to the room of Golbride, where the row was, which was locked, and was set upon by Golbride on his coming out in return he received a severe drubbing, and was closted from the house, instead of being pulled into it. Wim. Haimer and George Hyatt, bearders with Distelhorse, gave their evidence, which corroborated the most part of the statement made by the defendants' counsel. The latter showed conclusively that there was no attenty at robbery by the defendants on the complainant, and the case was then turned over to the lary to deade whether any unnecessary violence was used by atther in parting Golbride out of his house which would constitute assault and buttery. The jury then retired, and, at the time of adjourning the Court, had not yet agreed then a verified.

Henry Richardson, colored, was tried for felonious assault

the total the second of the se

PAWN TICKETS WEONGLY POSSESSED. PAWN TIGELTS WEONGLY POSSESSED.

Geo. Henry was tried and convicted of petit larceny from the person. Eilen Johnson of No. 313 Water-st. was his accuser. She stated that they were both together on the 30th of August; he was sitting by her and put his hand into hey dress pocket and took out a number of pawn tickets, representing a cost, ring, and a quantity of honeshold articles and wearing appared to the value of \$300. They were found in his possession when arrested by the police officer. He was remanded for sentence.

Allen Kleckner pleaded guilts of an attempt at grand

larceny. His misdeed was the stealing of some half a dosen garments worn by Michael. Sexton, and which were left in the charge of Mary Newman to be washed. Allenawas caught leaving her house with the clotting. He was sent to the Penitestiany for one year.

Thes. Wade and Wro. Russell were indicted for grand larceny by George Loveloy of No. 1,146 Broadway. The property stolen belonged to a relative of the complainant, and was of the value of \$277. The theft was made on the lish of June, and, three days after Russell, who was known to be concerned in its was seen in Greene-as but disappeared before a police officer arrived. He was finally arrested in the Bowery by Officer Brannack of the Frieenish Precinct. Wade, his accomplice, who is a Kentuckian, was caught on the 20th of Joly. They both pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny yesterday, but were not punished, they being discharged and the sentence suspended.

Their liberty was probably obtsined by the following re-

Joly. They both pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand are only yestorday, but were not punished, they being disolarged and the sentence suspended.

Their liberty was probably obtained by the following request, which expeared in their indictment papers:

"I. George W. Lovelov, the compliantal in the within matter, after a careful investigation, have come to the conclusion that the within manned prisoners were the dupes of differ parties, and feeling satisfied that they are innecest, and knowing the respect of their relatives, deare that the District Attorney and the Court extend elemency to both prisoners.

CALENDER FOR TO DAY.

A. D. Russel presiding. Gunning S. Bedford, jr., for the People agt. Charles R. Rose, grand larceny of money; The People agt. Thomas Sarkin grand larceny; The People agt. Thomas Sarkin grand larceny; The People agt. George Pebler, grand larceny; The People agt. John Gilmore, xrand larceny; The People agt. George Pebler, grand larceny; The People agt. John Fitzhamons, grand larceny in the present The People agt. John Fitzhamons, grand larceny; The People agt. John Fitzhamons, grand larceny in the present The People agt. Louis Levy, receiving stolenged.

FIRST DISTRICT (TOMBS) POLICE COURT. [Pefore Justice Dowling.]

This Court any day in the year presents peculiar phases of human nature, which, while they are of the utmost interest to those especially and personally engaged in the work of reform, among what in this city is known as the "lower class," do not warrant, from their very frequency, extended notice in this column of The Tandune For instance, during the morning hour of the Court, special attention is given to the "Drunk and Disorderlies," and over-night "Assaults and Ratteries." There are always more or less of these, and although many of them involve a family history, they are, from the necessities of the case, disposed of with remarkable rapidity. In a few moments after the opening of the Court, the following cases had been disposed of, in so far as committing them to the Seccial Sessions for trial in defash of \$300 bail. Adoloh Frederick, for having, in a moment of passion, strackfulla Erceland o' No. 103 Forsyth-at; Charles Henderson, for having kicked, everarely, Jenny West of No. 9 Oroshyst.—s locality where the kicking of lemales and others is not uncommon; John Gordon, who was sewen to have since Aspes Callaghan of No. 9 Mulberry st. with a billet of wood, and thereby causing her serious injuries. Then Anna Gifford was committed on charge of having hit Margaret Foster of No. 252 Motts: on the head with a piece of fron; Charles O'Connor, for striking John McDermott of No. 25 Sings at, on the head with his fist. These, nearly all of whom, it will be notleed, seemed to have special objection to the heads of their victims were sent to the Special Sessions, for a hearing of their individual cases. Then came a case of another, and, considering the high price of the fruit in question, quite an aggravated character. The prisoner was Adam Brom, and George W. Wright of Hobokon awore that he case of their victims were sent to the Special Sessions, for a hearing of their individual cases. Then came a case of another, and, considering the high price of the fruit in question, quite an aggravated character. The prisoner was Adam Brom, and George W. Wright of Hobokon wh phases of human nature, which, while they are of the utmost interest to those especially and personally copraged in the

the ground that he had been keeping had company. The young man left.

There was then brought in a miserable, insbriated woman, charged with street-walking. She protested vociferously against the charge, but was looked up for examination.

A woman of about 40 years of age came in quite jountily to charge that she had been ravished at No. 38 Allen-st, about two mouths age. The Judge, without hearing further, expressed the opinion that she had been a louge time in discovering the fact, and sent her to the Justice of the District.

Miss Sirab Brusein of Liverpool appeared with a marriage certificate, engraved and framed, to swear that her husband. George Standley of London, who had married her Sept. 3, 1855, at No. 72 Madison-st, had descrited her, and asking his arrest. The warrant was granted. The certificate had a carle de visite of Sergeant Kennedy pasted on the left lower corner. corner.

There were a number of cases of minor interest, but with
the exception of the remanding of Maximilian Denomather for
stealing coats, boots, &c., from No.,214 William at, on the 90
stealing coats, boots, &c., from No.,214 William at, on the 90
of Angust isst, there was nothing worthy of note to the time

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

| Before Justice Ledwith.|
But few cases were brought before this Court yes-But few cases were brought before this Courty as berday with the exception of those denominated drank and disorderly. Of these there were 16, the result probably of the absence of the Excise Law.

Lancent.

John Wilson, Kate Wallace, Catherine Hesley, and Margaret Campbell, a bright quartette, were brought up on the charge of Miss Sarsh Tullough of No. 206 Court st., Brooklyn.

charge of Miss Sarsh Tallough of No. 206 Court st., Brooklyn, with the larcency of \$2 GJ.

It appeared from the evidence of Miss Tullough that she was net, on Sonday evening at about 10 o'clock, in Vessy'st., just as she was entering Washington Market, by the prisoners, where they assauted her and picked her pocket.

Officer Scott testified to arresting the prisoners just as they were indulging in the luxury of counting out the contents of the pocket-book.

With an aprearance of innocence worthy of a better cause, the fair culprits and their more massuline, though not less outpuble friend, pleaded not guilty.

As the evidence was rather strong against tham, and their physiognomics, though not yet in the Rogues' Gallery, are somewhat known to the M. P., Mr. Justice Ledwith committed them for trial.

somewhat known to the M. P., Mr. Justice Ledwith committed them for trial.

The following were committed for being drunk and disorderly: Hattle Davis, drunk in Greene-st.; Thomas Bigley, ditto in Grand-st.; Luzzie Phillips, disorderly in Grand-st.; Wm. Chalmer, in Grand-st.; Arrhur Martin, found drunk in Broome-st.; Mary Howas misbehaved herself in Hudsunst, and was reprimanded; Edward Hopkins and Ann Hopkins, both drank in Twenty-fifthet, were escored below by the both drank in Twenty afthrat, were escorted below by the ever courteous Sergeant; dames Hay, for indulping in baccha nalian avagaries in Thirty-fourth-et, was also deposited the sindes of Jefferson Market; Fergus Egan who exercises his musical and muscular powers in Broadway was also provided with a temperary home; James Leonard, drunk in Sixth-ave.; Michael McNamara found in Trinity-place; Jas, Moran, rum struckin Seventeenth-et, W. Fettier, W. Rogers, Charles Egelion and Edward Morriss, similarly situated, met with a like reward.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.

BURGLARY IN HESTER-ST. Michael Dorsey was charged with committing a bur-Michael Porsey was charged with committing a bur-glary on the premises of Fordinand Calanies, No. 95 Hester-st. The latter had stolen from him 1,200 eigars and \$5 in penties. When Dorsey was arrested, a brace, a three-quarter augul bit and an iron jummy were found in his possession. The prisoner pleaded not guilty of the charge of burgiary, but admitted that the above-named burgiar's implements were found upon his person. He was committed in default of \$2.000 bail. He is a native of Georgia, a boatman, 24 years of age, and says he has no home.

BURGLARY IN BROOME-ST.

no home.

BURGLARY IN BROOME-ST.

Ellas Gill made complaint against Thomas Wheelan, John McMahon and William Ramsay, charging them with having committed barglary on the property No. 10 Broome-st., on the 20th of August. The complainant charged them with having forced a lock and stolen a quantity of bedding, clothing and crockery of the value of \$100. Wheelan was arrested and brought before the Court. He pleaded guilty, and was committed without bail. He is a wire-drawer, and is 16 years of age.

Edward Miller was charged with stealing 25 cents from the window of Patrick McQuade, of No. 37 Canal-st. Committed to answer at the Court of Special Sessions in default of \$300 bail. ASSAULTED A POLICEMAN.

to answer at the Court of Special Scenors in default to state ball.

ASAULTED A FOLIULMAN.

John Shea of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, complained that Richard Acaser assaulted him on the 7th of September. The accused was balled in the sum of \$500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

LARCENY OF TWO PAIR OF BOOTS.

Christian Teiller was charged with stealing two pair of boots from Ferdinand Butzohy of No. 292 East Henston-st., about the 31st of August. Defondant was not arrested until yesterday morning, and at the time of arrest admitted selling the boots for \$3. He was held in \$300 to answer.

LARCENY ON BOARD SHIP.

Henry Jones, Ed. Pelham and Ben. Jun, the last a colored man, with two others not arrested, of the crew of the ship Robert Peel from London, were charged with stealing a chest containing \$3.580 in greenback, besides a quantity of Enrilah gold, worth \$350, a gold waten set in diamonds worth \$1.000, a set of surgical instruments valued at \$800, gold rings worth \$100, and a quantity of clothing. Sheets, drawers, socks, &c., making in the aggregate \$0.740. The money and goods were the property of a passenger on board the ship named Karl Kaismur, and were stolen from his stateroom on the 4th of September, while in the lower bay. He saw two of the prisoners, Polham and Jones, take the cheat from his stateroom at night, but from fear did not complain to the captain of the ship nath morning. The captain ordered the mate to search the vessel, but neither the chest nor contents ould be found. Afterward, it is believed, a portion of the goods were sold by the prisoners at a store in South-at. The pracurer of Musher in Westfullers of Chinty. AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

-On Sunday, August 26, at about 6; e'clock in the evening, a party of the friends of the soldiers confined in the county july party of the friends of the soldiers confined in the county jail in Vertchester, for killing Miss Ellen Hicks, and an attempt to take the life of her uncle, Alexander Elliott, on the 3d of Angast hat, condisting of Michael Kearns and Patrick McCurty, who were wint the soldiers on that night, but not present at the time of the murder of Miss Hicks, Richard Lewis, Mark S. Kenyon and Owen Fitzpatrick, who were the leaders of the party, with alarge crowd, broke in the gates and fred a volley of stones into the yards Kearns, McCurty, Lewis, Kenyon and Fitzpatrick, then went into the yard, when they loudly proclaimed to kill Elliott. They also badly beat a man named thrardus Banty, and when they had him down they kicked and stoned him tatti he was sailly distinct on the stone out of the house, with one of Colife large sized revolvers is his hand, determined to save the life of his friend, if possible. He discharged one shot into the ground, horping to intimidate those engaged in assaulting Danty. The firing of the pistol had the effect of driving them off, fearing that a just retribution would overtake them. As soon as the crowd left the house Elliott left for the station-house, where Justice Thomas J. Byrne issued a warrant for the arrest of the five ringleaders. Lewis and Fitzgerald were arrested, and locked up in the county just for assaults and battery with intent to kill (bond being required to the amount of \$4,000, but they were afterward bailed out. The other three ringleaders have field and have not yet been captured. At this time Elliott was carrying his sam in a sling from the effects of the fracture received as the morning of the murder of Miss Hista.

TRIAL OF THE EXRESS RUBBERS. THE JURY PAIL TO AGREE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 8, 18, 5. Yesterday the argument for the State was closed by Sidney Beardsley, Judge of Bridgeport, and Charles Chap-man, esq. of Hartford commenced the closing argument man, esq. of Hartford commenced the closing argument for the prisoners, concluding this morning. The case was submitted to the jury to-lay by Judge Pardee in a brief charge, in which the points of law and evidence were presented with admirable conciseness. The jury were charged that the testimony of Clark could be received as evidence only as far as corroborated by other testimony. The charge indicated the acquittal of McGloine for McGlory. The jury went out at 12 o'clock and returned at 2:30 with information that they were anable to agree. They were again sent out, and returned at 4 o'clock with a similar result. The interval of their absence was improved by the most nasidatous flirting between the Danbury ladies and the thieves, detectives and other gentlemen from New-York in the Court-room. A verdict from the jury is expected to-morrow.

THE NEW-ENGLAND AND VERMONT STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

BRATTLEBORG, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866. The parched atmosphere of yesterday was cooled last night by a timely rain, which came too late to interfere with the exhibition, but just in season to lay the dust, which was fast becoming intolerable. This morning opened cool and pleasant, and thousands commenced at an early hour to wend their way to the exhibition grounds.

opened cool and pleasant, and thousands commenced at an early hour to wend their way to the exhibition grounds. Long before noon almost every available space of standing and sitting room was occupied, and there could not have been less than 15,000 people on the grounds.

The Fair is pronounced by all to be a decided success, and in most respectas—especially so far as the stock is concerned—to be the best show ever made by the New England Society. Having made a thorough examination of the various departments to-day, a decided increase in numbers is noticed over that of yesterday. The entries are now all compleie, and the Secretary's books show that there are 196 horses, 350 cattle, 600 sheep—a little more than half merinocs—73 swine, and 73 entries of poultry. Of horses, there are 46 stallions, including the celebrated Ethan Allen, 14 mares with foal, 49 mares and geldings, 28 pairs of matched horses, non-deters, &c., 5 pairs fancy matched horses, and one six in-hand—the latter owned by A. H. Bellows, of Walpole, N. H. In the other departments the entries are 131 Durham cattle, 29 Devona, 28 Ayrshire, 22 Durch cattle, 44 Jerseys, 13 working oxen, 12 sicers, 8 fat cattle, and 2 calves, 20 specimens of sugar and honey, 45 of flour, grain and seeds, 26 of vegetables, 145 of agricultural implements, 140 of miscellaneous, and 188 in Floral Hall of fancy articles, domestic manufactures, &c.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were two trots for the Society's premiums of \$50 and \$200. There were four entries for the former and two for the latter. The \$50 purse was won by Burlington Chief in three straight heats. Time, 2:45, 2:42, 2:414.

This morning a grand cavalcade took place, which was witnessed with much interest. The principal feature of the horse show is that of the stallions and matched horses. Of breeds the Morgan predominatos. The examination of draft, matched and pony-matched horses has occupied all of the forencon. This afternoon there will be a display of stallions upon the half-mile track. At 4 o'cloc

premium of \$300.

The receipts up to last night had amounted to \$3,000, and, judging by the numbers upon the ground and still coming, it must reach nearly \$5,000 to-night.

BURNING OF THE AMERICAN SHIP HORNE IN THE PACIFIC.

LAND-DERADPUL SUFFERINGS OF THE SAILORS.

LAND—DERADPUL SUFFERINGS OF THE SALLORS.

From The Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

It has seldom been our lot to chronicle a more unfortunate diasater than the burning of the Hornet, one of the finest of the California first of clippers, or an escape more providential than that of a portion of the ship's company. The following account has been gathered from the lips of Mr. Thomas, the third officer of the ship, and Mr. Clough, a seaman, both of whom have relatives residing in San Francisco, who will welcome them as from the grave.

The American ship 'Hornet, of 1.42's tuns barden. Captain Josiah A. Michell left New-York on the 15th of January, bound to San Francisco, with a general cargo, consisting of coals, from 6.200 boxes candles. 2,000 cases kerosene oil, and the usual assertment of miscellaneous merchandise. Beyond speaking one or two reasels, nothing occurred on the passage out worthy of sute. 1117 o'clook on the morning of the 3d of May, at which hour the mate went below with one(of the hands to draw varnish, taking a lantern. While so engaged, an explosion anddenly took blace, which set fire to the sails in the sail-locker, between decks. The seaman resided on deck, shouting "fire," while the mate remained below trying to put out the fire with blankers, which he took off from three slok mee.

The ship was at this time sendding along beautifully under

shouling "fire," while he mate remained below trying to put out the fire with blankets, which he took off from three slok men.

The ship was at this time sendding along beautifully under a six knot southeast trade wind. See had just crossed the Equator the eventual previous in the usual track of vessels bound to California, in longitude 112° e. The batches at the time were off for ventilating the ship, as is customary. Hardly had the slarm been given, before fire and danse smoke came out of the after hatch, communicating almost instantaneously to the "crussiack-sail," which was banging elewed up. In a very few minutes the flames burst through the mein latch, and set fire to the mainsail. With the first alarm Capt. Mitchell was promptly on deck, and set one watch to work endeavoring to control the fire, while the other watch was ordered to lower the beats and get them ready. The quarter beats were safely lewered without trouble, but in launching the long beat her bottom was stove in by an evelotic making a hole in the bottom about a foot square, which was stooped up with blankets and shirts during the entire cruise. The boats were provided with sails, but these being in the suil-locker, it was impossible to get at them. A studding sail, a main-royal, and some places of carvas lying handy on the deck, were thrown into the boats, with what provisions were accessible, consisting of 4 hams, 12 time of assorted meats, a box of relains, 7 pieces of pork, 100 pounds of bread, and 4 buckets of raw potances. Four demiljohns and a barrel containing in all but 12 gallous of water, were also passed in the, boats. The ship's chronometers, epitome, compasses, quadrents, and a few blankets were also saved, but no clathing except what the men stood in.

At this time, the whole ship was in flames overhead, the fire At this time, the whole ship was in figures overhead, the fir

ship's chronometers, epitome, compasses, quadrants, and a few blankets wore also saved, but no clathing except what the men stood ine, the whole ship was in flames overhead, the fire creeping and leaping from spar to spur, and caveloping the rigging, sails and masts in one vast sheet of flame. It was impossible to remain on board any longer, and in 77 o'clock, or three-quarter of an hour after the first alarm, the order was given to leave the ship, and all hands took to the boats and pushed off from the vossel. Here was one of those grand sights often described but seldom withnessed—a noble ship, which an hour before was gliding cheerily along her course, now all wrapped in flames front the deek to the trucks—a grand and cently pyrotechnic display, in which the masts, spars and rigging formed the bold outlanes. The scene was enough to strike terror into the bravest heart, when he remembered that it was over 1.000 miles to the nearest land, and the chances of reading land next to note. At 8 o'clock, the mast of the noble ship went over her side, but the burning hall, like a hage imm, fed by 20,000 galons of kerosene and do.00 boxes of candles, made an awful configgration, lighting the horizon for 100 miles around, while the flames and smoke rolled up in black masses, reaching to the very clouds.

The boats remained by the ship during the day and night while she was boroing. As the carroy gradually consumed the ship lightened, just as she would alongside the dock when discharging, cargo. There were no explosions during the burning. At 5 o'clock on the menning of the 4th, the fire having borned through the hull to the waiter, the noble chipper made a plungs forward and wort down how first, leaving no trace of hor but a few charred spars and pieces of awoot floating about. This was in north initude 2° 20°, west longitude 112° 5, about 1,000 miles due sont from Cap St. Locas, Lower Californis, 2,500 miles cast of Hawaii.

During the first night Capt, Mitchell, who had throughout the disaster shown a coolness and bra

located in longitude 114 W., latitude 18 deg. 30 min., but owing to strong winds and heavy see, the boats were unable to fetch up to it.

On the fifth, sixth and seventh days, six dolphins, a bonits and turile were caught, and divided among the three boats, giving the crews plenty of raw meat, but as they had no sait, they were unable to keep it. All the boat's crows were now put on an allowance of a gill of water, had a biscort, and beit a raw potato, twice a day. But when it reined, all hands were provising the drink slit the water they condicated.

For the thirteen days, the winds continued light and bafflier, the long boat towing the others and the first day out, two "boobies" were caught, which were divided among the boat's crew.

When is days out, under a strong trade wind, it was found impossible for the long boat to continue towing the others, as the strain and jerking were so severe as to endanger her, and Cant. Mitchell decided to cast off the mate's boat, which was decided, for the same reason, to cast off the second mate's boat, and after coming alongside, dividing the beggarly remnant of stores, and bidding sach other advant, they cast off, all being in good spirits. Up to this time the three boats were still as sight of each other, each having a navigator in charge and heading on the same course. That night they parted company, and the two mates' boats have not since been heard from.

After reaching longitude 1170 West, and latitude 170 North, Captain Mitchell decided to head for "American group," located according to Bowdich, in latitude 170 N, longitude 1330 W. The boat spent several days cruising over the position, but found no signs of land. Thus far they had endeavored to keep in the usual track of California bonnd clupters, in hope of meeting a passing sail. But failing to find land here, they headed for Hawaii, distant 1,200 miles.

At this time they had no mear, and nothing to eat but the bare bones of the ham, and the coarasis twas rolled in, with their regular two gills of water. Pieces

the staves of a butter keg which had a saline relish to them, served as the main stand-by, while the leather of their boots was scraped off, soaked in water so as to make the leather soft. This served as their soup. For dessert, they are closes of cotton shirts and handkerphiefs. By some accident there was a supply of tobacco in the boat, which served to allay their thirst, and may have been a principal means of pregring their lives. During the entire passage the numer to allay their thirst, and may have been a principal means of pregring their lives. During the entire passage the numer to a single him to be a south of the sold that was the served to allay their thirst, and may have been for and all hands took turns bath, the boat leaked bodly, and all hands took turns bath, the boat which was the lay the served are selected, and divided into fifteen equal parts, and each are highter raw. The next day another flyur fish came abound, which was given to the captain, as he was suffering most from want of nourisitment.

On the forty first day, Next Turner, an invalid seaman, whe had a severe aboces in the high, gave up discouraged, and lay down on the bottom of the boat. The rest of the part were in

served around. On the fortiens care wery small has how abourd, which was given to the captain, as he was suffering most from want of nouristment.

On the forty first day, Need Turner, an invalid seaman, whe had a severe abscess in the hip, gave up discouraged, and lay down on the botton of the boat. The rest of the party wore in evod spirits but weak, expecting to see head in four or five days. There was no grumbling nor dissension.

On the forty third day, about it a me, the ery of "land how was given, and the lofty summit of Manna Loa cheered the famished voyagers. The land was sighted a day or two somethan they expected. On feering it, a flag was waved on a pole, which was seen by those on shore, but a first it was supposed to be a fishing party. When approaching near the breakers, off Lanpahochoc, two natives awam off to the boat, and, on inding the destitute condition of the crew, climbed into it, shook hands with every one, saying. "how do you do," took the oars, and brought the boat safely to the beach.

None of the party were able to stand up, and on trying to do fell over perfectly helpiess, and unable as infants to walk sione. The natives crewied around, women vieuge with the men, took them up in their arms and corpred them all shore to the house of Mr. Jones Palu, agent of J. C. King & Co., who received them with the greatest kindness. The natives brought all kinds of fulls and vegetabless—such as potatoes, bananas, occonusts, &c., for the starving men; but Mr. J., deeming it not pradent for them to eat these, made some lea and broth, and nursed them with the saal of a Florence Nightingle. Next morning they were allowed to eat a little more freely, but still with great caution, their host proprieting to remain at Laupahochoe till they gained more at reads absoluted from his party leads in the same which is so often the anceumpaniment of persons kept it as starving condition for so long a time.

To Captain Mitchell's fluxes for his command is due in no samil degree, the success of bringing this open b

THE INDIANS—TERATIES TO BE KEPT IN GOOD PAITE

TRIBES NOT INCLUDED IN TREATY—ON THE
WAR-PATH.

FORT LARAMUR. D. T., Aug. 28, 1864.

The Indians on the war-path are not those who made the Treaty, but the Snakes and other tribes of the Upper Country, with a faction of the Shoux under Thunder Cloud, whe refused to join Spotted Tait in the Laramie Treaty. Those that are included in the Treaty, I believe intend to maintain good faith. They have gone with the head Chief, Standing Elk, their war Chief, and Thunder Hawk and other sub-Chiefs, to the Southern hunting grounds estensibly for the purpose of bunding buffaloes, Otoes, and Pawnees, but in fact to avoid complication with the tribes on the war path. They have left the papooses and infirm at this post for protection. As an instance of the good faith of Spotted Tail, it may be stated that some individuals of his party, having obtained higuor, committed some depredations below Julesburg, on the South Platte, wounding three white men. The Chief was so enraged at this misconduct that he severely reprimanded the young mean engaged in the affair, and shot their ponies.

Sherman is expected at this post before the 25th inst. He will proceed to the new post on the Big Laramie, Fort John Buford, near the source of the Cash is Pondre.

THE FIRE AT THE PHILADELPHIA UNION

LEAGUE. The investigations of the authorities into the origin of the fire at the Union League House on Thursday night leave little room to doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. The source of the confiagration is traced to a small

Ideary. The source of the configuration is traced to a small loft in which no fire could possibly occur except by design, and which is regarded by experts as a most favorable spot for the perpetration of the crime. Had the fismes spread a little more rapidly, 15 or 29 persons would probably have lost their lives, as the fire would soon have cut off all approach to the only communication between the third and second stories of the building.

The motive that prompted to such a fiendish crime cannot have been of any personal nature. No individual could be seriously injured by it, and even upon the League itself, as a corporation, no pecuniary loss could fail, as it was universally known that there is an ample insurance upon the property. There would seem to be no alternative but to attribute it to political matice. The League House has been an object of hatred to the Copreheads of Philadelphia ever since its corner stone was laid, and their organ has made it the favorite mark for its satire and abuse. During its creetion, frequent amonymous threats of destruction were received by those interested in it, and the animosity kindled by the patriotic efforts of the League, and fanned from time to time by the public attacks of disloyal journals, seems to have culminated in the grand triumph of Wednesday night last.

DESTRUCTION OF A MATCH FACTORY BY FIRE. - About 7 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire occurred in the extensive match factory of James B. Dey, situated at West end, Hadson City, whose place of business is at No. 66 Courtlandt-st, New stors. Owing to the fact that there was a large amount of stock on the premises, the efforts of the firemen were unavail-ing, and the building and contents were entirely consumed. Loss on the building, \$2500, and on stock over \$3,000, upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is un-known but, from the fact that it commenced near the door where there were no matches or other material stored, it is supposed to have been the work of design.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER .- A man named

ARREST OF AN ALL'SGED SWINDLER.—A man named Parker N. Savage was arrested at the Jersey City depot by Detective E. L. McWillams, on Saturday aftersoon, on a charge of having swindled a young German named John Selden, of Cleveland, Ohio, out of the sum of \$50 in gold. It appears that the parties were fellow-passengers from California, arriving in New-York on Saturday. During the passing Surage borrowed \$60 in gold from Seiden, depositing with him accollateral some worthless shares of the "Mohaw' Chieff Mining Company of California, with the understanding that the money was to be returned immediately on arriving at this port. Who they arrived here, however, Parker attempted to give his creditor the slip, but Selden, suspecting his intentios, kept him in sight and followed him to Jersey City, where he caused his arrest. Upon being taken to the police station Parker wrote a letter to his wife in Newark, who subsequently came to Jersey City and sertled the matter by paying the value of the gold. In conversation with Chief of Police McManus, Mrs. Savage stated that Parker was her second husband; that when she married him she was worth \$18;400 in ready money. Sae had set her husband up in business nearity a dozen times, and notwithstanding he had no had faults, such as drinking, smoking, or chewing, he had invariably falled in business. When he started to California on his last venture two years ago, he declared that he would not return unless he brought tome more money than he took away, and she supposed that was the reason he had procured the money. Mrs. P. said that she would pay this money, and hereafter her husband could live at his ease, have a carriage to more of her money to invest in business speculations. Upon the money being paid over the prisoner was discharged, and took his departure.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of Parker N. Savage was arrested at the Jersey City depot by

LAVING OF A CORNER-STONE. -The corner-stone or the new edifice of the Fairmount Baptist Church, at Newark, will be laid on Wednesday next. Rev. Dr. Dowling, of this city, will deliver an address on the occasion.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DIGNITARIES IN THE CITY .- II was expected that Archbistop McCloskey would have preached at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday, and that preached at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday, and that in consequence of the presence in the city of several Bishops from abroad the sermon would have borne some significance in relation to the probable action of the Council of Bishops which is to meet in Baltimore next month. The Archbishop, however, did not preach. The neural 103 Mass was held by the Rev. Dr. McSweener. The sermon was preached by Father McNierny from the gospel of the day, and et joined hundlity upon all—especially those in "high places." His bederstood that Bishop Lynch of Charleston, S. C., preached at St. Peter's. It is understood that Bishop Lynch, together with the Most Rev. Bishop Alemeny of San Francisco, the Most Rev. N. Ethashet of Oregon City, and the Right Rev. Francis Bishashet of Newtonial Catholic Church, are as has been intimated, in the city awaiting the assembling of the grand council in Baltimore early next month.

VALUATION OF THE REAL ESTATE OF BROOKLYN.

is of	Brooklyn	as compared	I with las	Lycart	
ds.	1865,	1865,	Wards.	1865.	1866.
	€6,189,300	\$6,785,930	12	4,816,785	5,440,794
***	3, 373, 250	3,556,150	13	6,508,325	6,687,525
***	8,516,700	9,083,790		3,448,143	3,072,368
	5,037,173	5,036,125		2,049,183	2,181,698
***	2,989,025			2,492,037	9,094,425
	10,472,315	11,279,235		2,479,488	2,877,655
***	5,604,600	6,120,025		2,(8),687	2 304,361
	5,022,076	5,490,969		4,244 772	4,479,300
	8,455.012	8,929,381		7,348,500	8,183,410
	9,799,560	10,123,015		Die and America	***** 000 741
	5,331,663	6,937,770	Totals Sl	00, 484, 508	\$111,939,741

This shows an increase of nearly seven million dollars in the valuation the present year over that of last, which with valuation of personal property, makes the total valuation of the taxable property of the City of Brooklyn \$196,423,156.

VIOLATION OF THE BOAT LAW .- Some time since the Legislature enacted a law making it a misdemeanor the Legislature enacted a law making it a misdemeanor punishable with fine and imprisonment for any person to board an incoming or outgoing vessel, unless so authorized by the consigness or Captain. On Sunday afternoon the Horbor Police arrested James Goff, John Dublin, Henry Fossold, Paniel J. Orr. Thomas Mullely, and James Henry for boardiss; the ship Atlantic, and communicating with the passengers. They were taken before Judge Dowling, and committed for trial in default of \$500 bail.